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the fruit of an immense amount of research within easy reach of the student. Many of the authorities quoted are indeed beyond the reach of even those who have access to our best libraries. Excellent bibliographies accompany each chapter, large appendices give reprints of the more important documents and a large map is included. Mr. Ireland's volumes should give a decided impetus to the study of colonial problems—a branch of politics still too much neglected in the United States. A study of the excellent results achieved by others, and especially by the English in Burma, will cause many an American to doubt whether after all a greater adoption of the methods of government proved by European experience might not be an advantage to our own tropical colonies.

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Lavissee, Ernest. *Histoire de France depuis les Origines jusqu' à la Révolution.* Tome Septième, II., Louis XIV: La Religion, Les Lettres et les Arts, La Guerre. (1643-1685.) Pp. 415. Paris: Hachette et Cie.

This monumental history of France under the direction of M. Lavissee is already familiar to readers of THE ANNALS both through the original and through notices of the different volumes as they have appeared. The work on the medieval period was completed some time ago, and that on the modern field is now well under way. As the time for the appearance of the latter half of the history approached some uneasiness was felt by scholars lest the high standard of merit of the earlier portion might not be maintained. For M. Lavissee, as is well-known, is essentially a medievalist. That the volumes on the modern period have dispelled any anxiety on this score is now generally accepted. Indeed, the two volumes, especially the earlier one, on Louis XIV's reign in 1685, may be said to attain to the best standard set by the work. Both are by M. Lavissee himself, and they reflect not only painstaking research but the author's deep interest in the period whose broad, clear cut characteristics are peculiarly congenial to his type of mind. That M. Lavissee's interest in the reign of the great king lies mainly in the field of the political and international history of the period, is evident from the various articles and studies he has published from time to time, and to this fact is doubtless due a less sympathetic treatment of the psychological and institutional topics which form the subject matter of most of the present volume.

Under the subject of religion, he takes up in the first part of the work (Bk. VI.) the development of the religious history of the period: *Jansenism, Gallicanism and Protestantism*. Book VII. is devoted to the intellectual movement under the suggestive title *Le Gouvernement de l'Intelligence*, in four divisions, *L'Administration Intellectuelle, Les Lettres, Les Arts, et Les Sciences*. Book VIII deals with *La Guerre*, or as it is better expressed in the body of the work, *La Politique Extérieure*. By way of conclusion there is a fourth division (Book IV), *La Fin d'une Période*, which contains an admirable survey of the political history from 1661 to 1685, by way of introduction to an equally masterly sketch of the court and private life of the Grand Monarch.

To the student of economic and social history the volume is unsatisfactory. Nowhere are the lower classes of society and their conditions given due consideration. The author's interest is in the upper crust of society, the brilliant court of the *Roi Soleil*, the literary and artistic life of the *intellectuels* enlisted as satellites, and in the political and military movements as they emanate from Versailles. Even the treatment of the religious history is mainly from the point of view of the court and the state, and, except in the case of the Huguenots, also pertains exclusively to the cultivated classes. It is true that in the earlier volume, Book III, *Le Gouvernement Economique* and Book V, *Le Gouvernement Sociale*, are devoted to this phase of the subject, but they are inadequate. There is, underlying the conditions described with such care and detail in the present volume, a peculiar set of economic and social conditions which should be more in evidence. That the life of the middle and lower classes in the XVII. century is still comparatively little known has been urged in extenuation, but this is all the more reason why a book like this should give the subject special attention. How effectively the knowledge of this kind in our possession can be used, the author strikingly illustrates in the rare instances when he chooses to introduce it, as for example in his treatment of the hatred for the Huguenots on page 41. "Les protestants étaient plus riches que les Catholiques. L'accès aux offices leur était depuis longtemps difficile, ils s'employaient au commerce, aux manufactures, à la banque. * * * Au XVIIe siècle déjà, on voit contribuer à la haine Catholique la jalousie du pauvre contre le riche, du petit marchand contre le grand, du petit industriel contre le gros, de la terre contre l'argent."

To those accustomed to the traditional views on the French Huguenots, M. Lavissee's attitude toward the Protestants will appear critical and severe. But he cannot be accused of being so without a basis in sound historic evidence. The author appears to have an overwhelming sense of the grandeur and the harmony of the French under Louis XIV and resents the factious elements which disturb it, over matters, "dont la connaissance, comme disait le Roi, n'était nécessaire à personne pour le salut" (p. 11). Exception has also been taken to the extreme degree in which the author ascribes to Colbert and the King a conscious policy for "la glorification du Roi, qui est seul louable."

The style is vigorous and convincing, enlivened by telling phrases, and well adapted to the broad method of treatment in which Levisse is a master.

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Miller, Kelly. *Race Adjustment.* Pp. 306. Price, \$2.00. Washington: The Neale Publishing Company, 1908.

This volume deserves wide notice. It is a collection of miscellaneous papers and addresses on various topics connected with the Negro. It makes no pretense at continuity of treatment nor have the repetitions been eliminated. The striking characteristic of the book is its poise and dignity. Professor